

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—*Broderip Scholarships*—1. Frederick Bellaby; 2. Thos. James. *Governor's Prize*—Frederick Bellaby. *Clinical Prize*—W. C. Storer Bennett. *Medicine*—R. C. Thomas. *Surgery*—T. F. Pearce. *Pathological Anatomy*—Frederick Bellaby. *Practical Surgery*—Frederick Bellaby. *Anatomy*—John Hartley. *Physiology*—H. B. Mason. *Chemistry*—J. T. James. *Dissections*—W. Clay Jones. *Midwifery*—John Hartley. *Medical Jurisprudence*—L. Hine. *Materia Medica*—J. T. James. *Botany*—J. T. James. *Practical Chemistry*—J. T. James. *Practical Physiology*—E. R. Cree. *Psychological Medicine*—Thomas Jackson. *B.A. Medical Society's Prize*—Wm. Stevenson. *W. C. Storer Bennett*, and Wm. Walker. *Entrance Scholarships*, October 1875—1. J. H. Martin; 2. C. Williams. *Certificates of Honour: Medicine*—F. Bellaby, A. R. Davis. Thomas James, L. Hine, Thomas Jackson. *Surgery*—H. B. Mason, Thos. Jackson. *Practical Surgery*—Thomas James. *Anatomy*—R. M. Webster, E. A. Fardon, L. Hine, A. McAusland, J. T. James, Thomas Jackson. *Physiology*—E. A. Fardon, J. T. James. *Practical Physiology*—J. T. James. *Chemistry*—J. C. Morison, L. Matheison. *Practical Chemistry*—J. M. Rogers, J. Royston, W. E. Alden. *Midwifery*—Thomas Jackson, Leonard Hine, A. McAusland, Wm. Davies. *Forensic Medicine*—T. Jackson, A. McAusland. *Materia Medica*—W. A. Hornbrook, W. E. Alden, C. E. Thompson. *Botany*—W. A. Hornbrook. *Public Health*—T. Jackson. *Psychological Medicine*—L. Hine.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—*Summer Session, 1875*.—*Second Year's Students*—C. E. Sheppard, £15 and Certificate; G. B. Longstaff, £10 and Certificate; F. H. Weekes, £5 and Certificate. *First Year's Students*—J. Shaw, £15 and Certificate; W. E. Woodman, £10 and Certificate; H. Castle, £5 and Certificate; S. J. Taylor and S. A. Crick, Certificates. *Winter Session, 1875-76*.—*Entrance Scholarships*—H. A. H. Fenton, £60; T. D. Savill, £40. *First Year's Students*—T. D. Savill, William Tite Scholarship and Certificate; A. Newsholme, £20 and Certificate; Takaki Kanehiro, £10 and Certificate; C. A. Ballance, A. Purkiss, and Ho Kai, Certificates. *Second Year's Students*—S. J. Taylor, Musgrave Scholarship, £42, and Certificate; J. Shaw, £20 and Certificate. *Third Year's Students*—G. B. Longstaff, £20 and Certificate; C. E. Sheppard, £15 and Certificate; F. H. Weekes, £10 and Certificate; E. H. D. Gimlette and F. W. Giles, Certificates. *Physical Society's Prizes*—E. H. Jacob, Third Year's Prize and Certificate; C. E. Sheppard, Second Year's Prize and Certificate; D. S. Davies, First Year's Prize and Certificate. *Proseutors*—S. A. Crick and R. H. E. Knaggs, Prizes and Certificates. *Resident Accoucheurs*—Walter Edmunds, S. W. J. Joseph, G. F. Rossiter, and C. C. Smith, Certificates. *House-Physicians*—C. H. Newby, G. E. Rossiter, Walter Edmunds, H. P. Potter, and S. W. J. Joseph, Certificates. *House-Surgeons*—H. P. Potter, H. H. Clutton, and C. H. Newby, Certificates.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—*Winter Session, 1875-76*.—*Surgery*: Gold Medal, H. Cane; 1st Silver, Francis J. Davies; 2nd Silver, Frank S. Goulder; Certificates—4. equal, W. R. Nicholson, C. J. Watson; 6. W. M. Hope; 7. H. R. Dale; 8. David Jones; 9. W. Gristock; 10. James Hudson; 11. J. Thoresby Jones. *Physiology*: Gold Medal, W. S. Tuke; 1st Silver, equal, W. W. Colborne, J. R. Salter, K. R. Smith, Angel Money; Certificates—6. N. S. Whitney; 7. H. R. Heather Bigg; 8. L. C. Ponsford; 9. W. R. Parker; 10. equal, Reginald Pratt and S. H. Henty. *Anatomy*: Gold Medal, J. Stanley N. Boyd; 1st Silver, William Banks; 2nd Silver, D. J. Williams; Certificates—4. J. Fulford; 5. K. R. Smith; 6. F. W. S. Culhane; 7. A. A. Lendon; 8. J. E. Bullock; 9. Bilton Pollard; 10. C. B. Hill; 11. C. M. Maxwell; 12. S. E. Duncan; 13. D. F. Dymott. *Junior Class*—Silver Medal, C. J. Bond; Certificates—2. V. A. H. Horsley; 3. P. E. Shearman; 4. R. Pratt; 5. F. H. Saunders; 6. A. E. Permevan; 7. W. H. Neale; 8. J. F. Easmon; 9. W. D. C. Williams; 10. H. M. Murray; 11. R. S. Walton; 12. G. B. Wray; 13. John Rees; 14. George Serjeant; 15. F. W. Mott; 16. A. E. Buckell; 17. James T. Mitchell. *Chemistry*: Gold Medal, F. L. Teed; 1st Silver, A. J. Harries; 2nd Silver, Ernest A. Parkyn; Certificates—4. W. Chisholm; 5. equal, J. A. Voelcker and R. S. Walton; 6. P. E. Shearman; 7. R. T. Plimpton; 8. equal, Denis W. Donovan and Charles E. Cassall; 9. James Norie; 10. P. N. Bose; 11. J. G. Ashley; 12. Ernest W. Farmer; 13. equal, D. F. Anderson and D. W. Buxton; 14. equal, A. E. Garrod, W. G. K. Barnes, and Chas. J. Bond; 15. equal, G. E. Twynan and A. Northcott; 16. equal, P. R. Griffiths, S. A. Russell, J. A. Ogilvie, and Hector Lange. *Medicine*: Gold Medal, T. K. Rogers; 1st Silver, equal, K. R. Kirtikar and J. S. Bury; Certificates—4. C. F. Budler; 5. L. M. Buckell; 6. S. H. Burton; 7. equal, A. E. Broster and W. M. Hope; 9. James Hudson; 10. H. F. Bailey; 11. Howard Cane. *Practical Physiology*: Gold Medal, J. R. Salter; 1st Silver, H. R. Heather Bigg; Certificates—3. equal, Alfred Hinde, K. R. Smith, and A. A. Lendon. *Comparative Anatomy and Zoology*: Gold Medal, A. Atmaram; 1st Silver, R. B. Yardley; 2nd Silver, T. A. Colfax; Certificates—4. James Isaac Paddle; 5. Thomas Bolton; 6. J. Campbell Oman; 7. A. H. N. Lewers. *Clinical Medicine: Fellowes Medals*—Gold, L. Martin Buckell; Silver, Frank Perry. *Junior Class; Fellowes Medals*—1st Silver, A. E. Broster; 2nd Silver, J. S. Bury; Certificates—3. W. H. Blake; 4. F. S. Goulder; 5. W. J. Frankish; 6. equal, C. F. Budler and W. M. Hope; 7. Peter Cooper; 8. James Hudson; 9. equal, B. B. Joll and E. J. Thompson. *Brace Medal*—Francis J. Davies. *Summer Session*.—*Pathological Anatomy: Filitler Exhibition*—G. C. Henderson; Silver Medal, Richard S. Miller; Certificates—3. F. L. Benham; 4. K. R. Kirtikar; 5. H. R. Dale. *Practical Chemistry (Senior Class)*: Gold Medal, J. A. Voelcker; 1st Silver, A. J. Harries; 2nd Silver, J. P. A. Gabb; Certificates—4. Wm. Banks; 5. W. R. Parker; 6. equal, A. A. Lendon and William S. Tuke; 7. equal, W. M. Lory and D. Duncan; 8. H. M. Murray; 9. equal, J. E. Hine, L. C. Ponsford, and N. S. Whitney; 10. equal, P. E. Shearman, J. I. Paddle, and T. W. Mott. *Junior Class*: Gold Medal, H. M. Murray; 1st Silver, C. E. Cassal; 2nd Silver, Wm. Chisholm; Certificates—4. F. B. M. Wornitz; 5. equal, C. Eardley-Wilnot, A. Northcott, and R. E. Roth; 6. equal, W. G. K. Barnes, C. J. Bond, R. S. Walton, J. T. Hyslop, and E. F. Greenhill; 7. equal, A. Atmaram, A. W. Dingley, E. W. Farmer, John Hodgkin, W. Adams, M. F. Sayer, and L. C. Parkes; 8. equal, J. R. Day, C. Downing, George Serjeant, and Thomas Bolton; 9. equal, Jas. Norie, S. H. Henty, G. E. Twynan, A. E. Wigg, A. Warburton, G. H. Whiteledge, J. M. Biggs, S. J. Hickson, and James S. McDonagh; 10. equal, T. A. Colfax, Jas. T. Mitchell, W. M. M. Q. Clapp, and Josiah Beddow; 11. equal, F. M. Holman, A. E. Garrod, S. M. H. Ward, P. R. Griffiths, and A. E. Permevan. *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*: Gold Medal, Angel Money; 1st Silver, P. E. Shearman; 2nd Silver, F. W. Mott; Certificates—4. John E. Hine; 5. equal, George Serjeant and Alfred E. Wigg. *Midwifery (Senior Class)*: Gold Medal, Henry E. Spencer; Silver, F. L. Benham; Certificates—3. T. K. Rogers; 4. John S. Joule; 5. Henry F. Hann; 6. C. F. Budler; 7. H. R. Dale; 8. Lewis Fabien; 9. H. Yoshida. *Junior Class*: Silver Medal, W. D. C. Williams; Certificates—2. J. E. Neale; 3. W. Gristock; 4. C. M. Maxwell; 5. T. Buxton. *Medical Jurispru-*

dence—Gold Medal, John S. Goule; Silver, C. F. Budler; Certificates—3. F. L. Benham; 4. T. E. MacGeagh; 5. James Hudson; 6. C. M. Maxwell; 7. Boyd B. Joll; 8. equal, H. Yoshida and John Fulford. *Botany*: Gold Medal, S. H. Henty; 1st Silver, Mark F. Sayer; 2nd Silver, L. C. Ponsford; Certificate—4. A. Atmaram. *Hygiene and Public Health*: Silver Medal and 1st Prize, W. Gristock; Certificates—2. equal, Boyd B. Joll and F. S. Goulder. *Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery*: Silver Medal, James Ryley; Certificate—2. Lewis Fabien. *Mental Diseases*: Prize and Silver Medal, T. K. Rogers; Certificates—2. equal, W. Y. Harvey, L. Fabien, and T. E. MacGeagh.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—*Entrance Scholarships*—1. A. Mercer Davies; 2. No award. *Mr. Davy's Prize for Practical Anatomy*: G. H. Butler and G. Gubbin, equal. *Exhibition in Anatomy and Physiology*: A. Mercer Davies. *Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology*: T. Capell and T. G. Munyard, equal. *Frederic Bird Medal and Prize*: J. L. Jaquet. *Chadwick Prize*: Wm. J. Foster. *Class Certificates: Junior Anatomy*—1. A. Mercer Davies and G. Gubbin. *Junior Physiology*: 2. G. Gubbin and A. Mercer Davies. *Chemistry*—1. Mercer Davies; 2. A. J. Verrall. *Senior Anatomy*—1. T. Capell, Horace Elliott, and Thos. G. Munyard, equal; 2. George Shaw. *Senior Physiology*—1. George Shaw; 2. Horace Elliott. *Histology*—1. Thomas G. Munyard; 2. T. Capell, Horace Elliott, and G. Shaw, equal. *Junior Surgery*—2. Thomas G. Munyard. *Senior Medicine*—1. W. J. Foster. *Senior Surgery*—1. Wm. J. Foster; 2. George Eliot.

BRISTOL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—*First Year's Prize*, John C. Heaven; *Second Year's Prize*, not awarded; *Third Year's Prize*, Cecil Henderson; *Prize for Practical Anatomy*, Ernest Blacker. *ROYAL INFIRMARY. Supple Medical Prize and Gold Medal*, William G. H. B. Marsh; *Supple Surgical Prize and Gold Medal*, John R. Guy; *Clark Prize*, Cecil Henderson. *GENERAL HOSPITAL. Guthrie Scholarship*, T. Chalmers Norton; *Clarke Scholarship*, Edward M. Knapp; *Sanders Scholarship*, not awarded.

LIVERPOOL ROYAL INFIRMARY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—*Winter Session*.—*Third Year Subjects (Medicine, Surgery, and Pathology)*—Mr. J. Wigglesworth, Silver Medal; Mr. Rose, Bronze Medal. *Second Year Subjects (Advanced Anatomy and Physiology)*—Mr. T. M. Porter, Torr Gold Medal; Mr. C. E. Steele, Bronze Medal; Mr. T. Bickerton, Certificate. *First Year Subjects (Elementary Anatomy and Physiology, and Chemistry)*—Mr. R. Bredin, Bligh Gold Medal; Mr. A. Meeson, Bronze Medal; Mr. A. Rich, 1st Certificate; Mr. McPherson, and Certificate. *Summer Session: Junior Subjects (Botany, Materia Medica, and Practical Chemistry)*—Mr. Hayward, Silver Medal; Mr. Meeson, Bronze Medal; Mr. Rich, 1st Certificate; Mr. J. G. Brown, 2nd Certificate. *Comparative Anatomy and Zoology*—Mr. R. Honeyburne, Prize; Mr. R. Prothero, Mr. C. E. Steele, and Mr. J. G. Brown, Honorary Certificates. *Histological Prize*—Mr. Dempster and Mr. Holmes, equal. *Royal Infirmary Clinical Prizes*—Physicians, Mr. Hughes; Surgeons, Mr. Wigglesworth. *Students' Debating Society's Prizes*—1st Essay, Mr. Wigglesworth; 2nd Essay, Mr. C. Steele; Clinical Reports, Mr. Twinem.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—*Winter Session, 1875-76*.—*Anatomy*: Medal and 1st Certificate, A. M. Goyder; 2nd Certificate, W. T. Sweet. *Dissections*: Medal and Certificate, A. M. Goyder. *Physiology*: Medal and 1st Certificate, A. M. Goyder. *Chemistry*: Medal and 1st Certificate, J. R. Dodd. *Surgery*: Medal and 1st Certificate, M. Malvin; 2nd Certificate, G. R. Moore. *Medicine*: Medal and 1st Certificate, J. B. Emmerson; 2nd Certificate, Wm. Le Page and G. R. Moore, equal; 4th Certificate, M. Duggan. *Summer Session, 1876*.—*Chemistry (Practical)*: Silver Medal and 1st Certificate, H. T. Bowman; 2nd Certificate, A. Snowdon; 3rd Certificate, J. R. Dodd. *Botany*: Silver Medal and 1st Certificate of Honour, J. R. Dodd. *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*: Silver Medal and 1st Certificate, J. R. Dodd; 2nd Certificate, W. J. Smith. *Midwifery*: Silver Medal and 1st Certificate, C. J. Sutherland; 2nd Certificate, T. G. Ainsley. *Medical Jurisprudence*: Silver Medal and 1st Certificate, C. Green. *Pathological Anatomy*: 1st Certificate, T. G. Ainsley; 2nd Certificate, C. Green; 3rd Certificate, M. Malvin. *Practical Physiology*: Silver Medal and 1st Certificate—T. C. Squire; 2nd Certificate, J. R. Dodd; 3rd Certificate, R. R. Jones.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held at the Town Hall, Woburn, on Friday, October 13th, at 3.30 P.M.; H. W. SHARPIN, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Dinner at the Hotel at 5.30 P.M.

Gentlemen intending to read papers, or to be present at the dinner, are requested to communicate at once with Dr. Bryan.

An excursion to Woburn Abbey is proposed at 1.30 P.M.

J. M. BRYAN, M.D. } *Honorary Secretaries.*
W. MOXON, Esq. }

Northampton, September 19th, 1876.

THAMES VALLEY BRANCH.

A MEETING of the above Branch will be held at the Board Room, Richmond Infirmary, at 5 o'clock, on Wednesday, October 18th, 1876.

A paper will be read by Dr. Thorowgood; and a discussion will then take place on the Treatment of Burns.

There will be a dinner afterwards at the Greyhound Hotel at Seven o'clock. Charge, 7s. 6d. each, exclusive of wine.

Those who intend to be present at the dinner are requested to send word to the Honorary Secretary as soon as possible.

F. P. ATKINSON, *Honorary Secretary.*

Surbiton Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Sept. 27th, 1876.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL:
NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Committee of Council will be held at the Office of the Association, 36, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, on Wednesday, the 18th day of October next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon.

FRANCIS FOWKE,
General Secretary.

36, Great Queen Street, London, W.C., September 27th, 1876.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of this Branch will be held at the Red Lion Hotel, Dulverton, on Thursday, October 5th, at Five o'clock: FREDK. FARMER, Esq., President.

Full particulars by circular.

W. M. KELLY, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*
Taunton, September 18th, 1876.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next meeting will be held at the White Hart Hotel, Reigate, on Thursday, October 12th, at 4 P.M.; Dr. C. HOLMAN in the Chair.

The following communications are promised.

1. Mr. Durham: A Paper.
2. Mr. Maunder will exhibit three patients recently submitted to Osteotomy of the Femur.
3. A Case of Hydrophobia, by Mr. R. Steele, with notes by Dr. Dyce Duckworth.
4. Missed Labour in a Cow, with Delivery after use of Barnes's Bags, by Mr. Hawker and Mr. R. Steele.
5. A *Résumé* of a Year's Practice in the Reigate Cottage Hospital, by Dr. Walters.
6. Two Cases of Fracture of both Thighs, by Dr. Flood and Dr. Holman.

Dinner will be provided at the White Hart Hotel at 6 P.M. Tickets, exclusive of wine, 6s. a head.

JOHN H. GALTON, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*
Woodside, Anerley Road, S.E., September 20th, 1876.

BORDER COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of the above Branch will be held at Whitehaven, in the Board Room of the Whitehaven and West Cumberland Infirmary, on Friday, October 20th, at 1 P.M.

Gentlemen intending to read papers, or to be present at the dinner, are requested to give notice to the Secretaries.

RODERICK MACLAREN, } *Honorary Secretaries.*
JOHN SMITH, }

Carlisle, September 26th, 1876.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE sixty-first meeting was held at the National Hospital for Scrofula, Margate, on Thursday, September 7th; Dr. PITTOCK of Margate in the chair.

After partaking of luncheon, hospitably provided by the Governors of the Institution, the wards of the hospital were visited, and much pleasure expressed with all the arrangements of the place, and great interest shown in the practice of the different surgeons.

Conjoined Meeting.—At the suggestion of Dr. MONCKTON, the President of the Branch, it was unanimously agreed that a conjoint meeting of the members of the East and West Kent Districts of the South-Eastern Branch should be held at Rochester on November 24th; and that Dr. Monckton be requested to take the Chair.

Excision of the Knee.—Mr. TREVES read a paper on Excision of the Knee-joint, with the description of a new mode of performing the operation. He gave brief notes of eight cases in which he had performed excision, all of which were successful, while one succumbed to pyæmia.

Mechanical Force and Amputation.—Mr. REID communicated a paper on some relations of mechanical force to the question of amputation in injuries to the extremities. The chief object of the remarks was to show what an important bearing the weight, velocity, directions of force, and character of the implement had in determining the degree

and extent of injury, not only when doubt arose about saving limb and life, but also in the election of the part through which amputation should be performed. Although these qualities of matter had been extensively applied in estimating the effect of gun-shot wounds, especially in the new projectiles used in modern warfare, yet they scarcely seemed to receive the emphasis they deserved in the ordinary severe accidents of civil life. Several cases occurring in the practice of the Canterbury Hospital were quoted to illustrate the principles advocated.

Dinner.—The members, to the number of eighteen, afterwards dined together under the Presidency of Dr. Pittock, at the Cliftonville Hotel.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DUBLIN.

HENRY KENNEDY, M.B., President, in the Chair.

Exomphalos.—Dr. ATTHILL showed a specimen of this malformation in a still-born foetus of five months. The intestines and the abdominal viscera were contained in the sac. The very large left lobe of the liver completely overlapped the equally small stomach, which lay behind it.

Papilloma of the Bladder: Protracted Hæmaturia.—Dr. A. W. FOOT exhibited a specimen of villous tumour, or papilloma of the bladder, from the body of a man, aged 65. It occupied the usual, according to Rindfleisch the invariable, situation of such tumours, the *trigonum vesicæ*, springing from a base of irregular outline about two inches broad by two inches and a half long. It had involved and occluded the orifice of the right ureter, which was impervious to the finest probe; this ureter was so dilated as to equal in breadth parts of the contracted colon in the same subject. The right kidney was expanded with retention cysts, and its parenchyma was much atrophied by the pressure of its distended pelvis, infundibula, and calyces. The capacity of the bladder was increased; its mucous membrane, of a pale cream colour, was more or less bathed in pus from recent cystitis. Viewed under water, the papilloma exhibited a pale, soft, shaggy structure, protruding about half an inch from the mucous surface. There was a second sessile condylomatous-looking growth, of the size of a fourpenny-piece, above and to the outer side of the orifice of the left ureter. A piece of one of the tufted processes of the larger growth was found to be principally composed of fusiform and spindle-shaped cells, studded with oil-droplets, and covered with numerous pigmentary particles. Dr. Foot also exhibited the anus and rectum of the same subject, which presented in a marked degree the pathological features of chronic hæmorrhoids. The anal aperture was occupied by rings of transverse rugæ, studded with rounded protuberances and fungoid tumours; the lining membrane of the rectum was thrown into prominent bluish longitudinal folds streaked with plexuses of varicose capillaries. An incision into the anal protuberances showed calyciform phlebotomies filled with blood-clot: into the longitudinal rectal folds, a spongy tissue, the pores of which were formed of the lumina of the dilated veins, the septa by their coalesced walls. For thirty years, the man, who led a sedentary life as a solicitor's clerk, had suffered from piles, which frequently bled, often for a fortnight at a time. Three years before his death, the piles ceased bleeding; and hæmaturia came on, and continued, with the exception of an interval of two months, to within a week of his death. He came into the Meath Hospital a month before his death, because of painful and frequent micturition, which had not previously attended the hæmaturia. The urine was as dark as porter, and showed hosts of blood-corpuscles. There was neither œdema, dyspeptic symptoms, or lumbar pain; no evidence of renal, or vesical calculus of purpura, or enlarged prostate. The diagnosis was considered to lie between villous tumour and hæmaturia vicarious to the habitual discharge from the hæmorrhoidal veins. Much difficulty ensued from the coagulation of the blood in the bladder after the use of styptic and astringent medicines. Neither washing the bladder with a large double catheter, nor the use of the aspirator-catheter, nor oval suction of the catheter removed sufficient clot to relieve the urgent symptoms. Dr. Foot attempted the digestion of the blood-fibrine by injecting the bladder with a solution of pepsine, 20 gr.; dilute hydrochloric acid, 5j; tincture of opium, 5j; warm water, 4 oz. This, though it occasioned much smarting, was followed soon by the easy passage of much softened coagula. Cystitis resulted, probably from the amount of instrumental interference; and the urine, retaining its porter colour, became alkaline, ropy, and fetid. These symptoms subsided under the use of salicylic and benzoic acids, and the urine regained its usual odour and acidity, lost its hæmorrhagic character, but exhibited a deposit of pus-cells. The piles at once again

successful one; but few physicians will now deny that Laycock's point of view is the true one; that his whole governing idea is that of the genuine medical philosopher; and that the very attempt was a noble and a masterly one. The mere labour of collecting and arranging the facts was gigantic; and we believe that, if his lucidity had been equal to his depth, and his power of exposition equal to his thinking, his book would have marked an epoch alike in physiology and in psychology. It will ever remain a landmark in the region of the contact of mind with organised living matter. His work on *Hysteria and Obscure Nervous Diseases* will, we think, stand the test of time. It brought some order out of absolute chaos. His observations and hypotheses as to the effect of the brain and nerve-centres in the causation and regulation of animal temperature in health and disease, of nutrition, of anasarca, of rheumatic and gouty inflammations, and in diseases generally, were both highly original and practical. He did much to make trophic centres in the brain real to medical men. His theories of diathesis and their applications to disease were most original, and brought into notice facts of importance to the practitioner. His theory of limited "vascular areas" in the brain corresponding to certain functional areas, and of the general correspondence between this development in *embryo* of the great nerve-centres and the great vascular tracts in the brain, have received much confirmation from the investigations of Heubner and Duret. His theory as to the division of the brain into the three systems of the basilar corresponding to animal life, the middle to sensorial-animal, and the higher to the intellectual and inhibitory functions of man, no doubt, contains much truth. His theory of the functions of the cerebellum being that of storing up and giving out, in a regulated way, supplies of *vis nervosa*, is highly ingenious. He was one of the first to apply the doctrine of evolution to the development of the nervous centres in the animal kingdom and in man; and indeed, in one of his early papers, he foreshadowed the evolution theory. His speculations as to "organic memory", and its hereditary transmission, are well worthy of study. And the last, but not least, of his achievements which the space at our disposal will allow us to mention, are his labours and writings in regard to public health. His papers on the Development of a General Law of Vital Periodicity and of the Return of Epidemics, on the Vital Statistics of England, and the Public Hygiene of Great Britain, and his Report of the Sanitary Condition of York, were of the greatest importance to the science of hygiene at a time when it was struggling and unheeded. They clearly showed that Laycock was no mere theorist. Looking at Dr. Laycock from a psychological point of view, he was a man of immense and unceasing industry, both in reading and thinking, of wide grasp, and of great mental ingenuity. His was a speculative and philosophical mind, with a strong tendency to look into the reasons of things, to think about everything, and to generalise in regard to everything he thought about. This was, in other respects, his weak point, for he could not help coming to general laws in regard to his facts, whether they admitted them or not. In his lectures on fever, he had every pyrexia to which a name had ever been given all marshalled in genera, and species, and groups, just like a botanist with his plants. He was systematic and orderly in his work, in his reading, and in his storing up of facts, of which he was a close observer and collector. The daily newspapers contained for him many facts illustrating medical psychology, which were duly cut out and put in their proper places. The medical press always contained cases illustrating his theories or suggesting others. His cases in hospital were always suggesting new ideas, and, above all, his reading of medical books—and we believe he was the best read man in English, German, and French medical literature in his profession—was ever bringing new ideas, and adding to his facts.

As a teacher, we must admit that Laycock did not always reach or interest the average medical student. He was, however, highly suggestive to the more thoughtful in his classes, and his teaching influenced them permanently throughout their lives, often giving a direction to their studies. He did very much for the teaching of mental diseases in the University of Edinburgh. He originated a summer course of lectures on "Medical Psychology and Mental Diseases", and had often as many as forty students. Many men took to asylum life in this way. His class was the nest from which many of the Northern Asylum superintendents took their fledgling assistants.

Personally, he was a man rather under the middle size, with a beautifully shaped head and very well cut features, of the "Neuro-arthritis diathesis", as he described himself, with rather a cold manner, giving the impression of being somewhat egotistical, and not sufficiently alive to the feelings and *amour propre* of others. But, to those who knew him better, he was a genial companion and friend. He was a widower since 1869, and leaves a son and daughter; the former, Mr. G. L. Laycock, took his M.B. degree in the University of Edinburgh in August last.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

THE Parish of East Dereham has been constituted a Local Board and Urban Sanitary Authority by the Local Government Board, in compliance with a resolution passed at a meeting of owners and rate-payers on March 23rd.

THE Okehampton Board of Guardians have received a letter from the Local Government Board, intimating that they are prepared to invest the authority with urban powers for the towns of Chagford, North Tawton, and Hatherleigh.

THE HORSHAM BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

WE are requested to state that the remarks attributed to Mr. Bedford in the comments on the proceedings of the Horsham Board of Guardians in last week's JOURNAL (page 418), were not made by him. Mr. Bedford's position, as Clerk to the Board, precludes him from having a voice in their proceedings.

MEDICAL NEWS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, September 21st, 1876.

Bennett, Arthur, Stawell, Victoria, Australia
Rule, George Frederick Henry, Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill
Todd, Howard James McCheary, Kennington Road, Lambeth

The following gentleman also on September 14th and 21st passed their primary professional examination.

Clitherow, Robert Edward, King's College
Elliott, Horace, Westminster Hospital
Hodge, Arthur, University College

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN—House-Surgeon. Applications on or before October 10th.
CLAYTON HOSPITAL, Wakefield—House-Surgeon. Salary, £120 per annum, with residence, etc. Applications on or before September 30th.
HEWAHETA, Island of Ceylon—Medical Officer. Salary, 5000 rupees per annum. Applications to the Committee, Gonavay Deltota, Ceylon.
HULL GENERAL INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon. Salary, £105 per annum. Applications on or before October 1st.
LEEDS PUBLIC DISPENSARY—Assistant Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £80 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Applications on or before October 14th.
NORTH DEVON INFIRMARY, Barnstable—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum, with board, lodging, and attendance. Applications on or before October 10th.
ROTHERHAM HOSPITAL—Assistant House-Surgeon. Board, lodging, and washing. Applications to the Honorary Secretary.
ROYAL SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon. Salary, £75 per annum, and apartments. Applications on or before October 7th.
STOCKWELL SMALL-POX HOSPITAL—Temporary Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £3 per week, with board and lodging. Applications on or before October 6th.
SUNDERLAND INFIRMARY—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £60 per annum, with board and residence. Applications on or before October 21st.
TOXTETH PARK TOWNSHIP—Assistant Medical Officer for the Workhouse.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Names marked with an asterisk are those of Members of the Association

BROWN, A. G., F.R.C.S. Ed., appointed Aural Surgeon to the London Hospital, *vice* W. Rivington, F.R.C.S. Eng., resigned.
DIXON, James D., M.R.C.S., appointed Junior House-Surgeon to the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Infirmary, *vice* G. Mickle, M.B., resigned.
EMMERSON, J. B., M.R.C.S. Eng., appointed Resident Surgeon to Memorial Hospital, Jarrow, *vice* W. K. Heffernan, L.K.Q.C.P.I., resigned.
HASTINGS, George, M.D., appointed Physician to the Westminster General Dispensary, *vice* W. Domett Stone, M.D., resigned.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 3s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the communication.

BIRTH.

DOLMAN.—On September 18th, the wife of *A. H. Dolman, M.R.C.S. Eng., Derby, of a daughter.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY	Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.
TUESDAY	Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—West London, 3 P.M.—National Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.
WEDNESDAY	St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Mary's, 1.30 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30 P.M.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 3 P.M.—King's College, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.
THURSDAY	St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Hospital for Women, 2 P.M.—St. Thomas's (Ophthalmic Department), 3 P.M.
FRIDAY	Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.—Royal South London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.—Guy's, 1.30 P.M.
SATURDAY	St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 9.30 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.—Royal Free, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

WEDNESDAY.—Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. C. Godson and Dr. C. Godson, "Midwifery Statistics during upwards of Thirty-five Years of General Practice"; Dr. Galabin, "Two Cases of Pregnancy complicated by extensive Malignant Disease of the Cervix Uteri"; Dr. Redmond, "On Secondary Puerperal Hemorrhage"; Dr. Elkington, "On Inversion of the Uterus"; Mr. Hickman, "On Inversion of the Uterus"; and other communications.—Royal Microscopical Society, 8 P.M.

LETTERS, NOTES, AND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CORRESPONDENTS not answered, are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

AUTHORS desiring reprints of their articles published in the JOURNAL, are requested to communicate beforehand with the printer, Mr. T. Richards, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—We shall be much obliged to Medical Officers of Health if they will, in forwarding their Annual and other Reports, favour us with Duplicate Copies.

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting editorial matters, should be addressed to the Editor; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the General Manager, at the Office, 36, Great Queen Street, W.C.

A HEALTH-RESORT IN CORNWALL.

SIR,—In the last number of the JOURNAL, I find that Padstow in Cornwall is mentioned favourably as a health-resort. Your local correspondent is evidently unaware that at the present time that town is suffering from a very severe outbreak of enteric fever.—Yours truly,
September 24th, 1876.

WARNING.

. If our correspondent will re-peruse the article to which he refers, he will see that it is not Padstow but St. Ives that is recommended as a health-resort.

LUNACY AND INTemperance.

SIR,—In to-day's issue, in commenting on the Thirtieth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, you remark that "either the influence of intemperance upon lunacy has been much exaggerated, or, judged by the lunacy returns, intemperance has increased more rapidly among females than among males during the past seventeen years." That the latter conclusion is correct, nearly all the police statistics I have been able to get at lately clearly prove. For example, in the Annual Metropolitan Police Report for 1875, published within the last few weeks, it appears that in Islington the proportion of the sexes in the whole number of 1949 drunken cases was 1121 men to 828 women. Seventeen years ago, I do not suppose the female drunken cases were anything near 20 per cent. of the whole; yet in Islington, in 1875, they were nearly 75 per cent. Dr. Milner Fothergill, in the *Alliance News* of the 26th ult., called attention to the "terrific increase" he has observed in the number of women frequenting public-houses; and, from my own observation on the frequent professional visits I have to pay to such establishments, I can fully confirm the truth of his statement. I regret to have had professional cognisance also of a constantly increasing amount of secret intemperance amongst females in the middle and upper classes, comprising cases of so distressing a nature as one never used even to hear of. If I am not mistaken, Dr. Alfred Carpenter and many other eminent authorities who have had ample opportunity of arriving at the truth, have again and again called attention to the great and alarming recent increase of female drunkenness in all ranks of life.—I am, sir, faithfully yours,
September 23rd, 1876.

NORMAN KEER, M.D.

CORRESPONDENTS are particularly requested by the Editor to observe that communications relating to Advertisements, changes of address, and other business matters, should be addressed to Mr. Francis Fowke, General Secretary and Manager, at the Journal Office, 36, Great Queen Street, W.C., and not to the Editor.

WATER-FILTERS.

SIR,—We have no intention of taking up the cudgels in favour of Dr. Thomson, who doubtless is capable of defending his own statements; neither do we desire to enter into an argument with your not over-courteous correspondent M.O.H. as to the name by which our filters are now so well known to the public. We shall, however, be obliged if you will allow us a small space in your JOURNAL for replying to the last paragraph of your correspondent's letter, in which he says that "the prime essential of a filter is that it should be easily cleaned, and the great defect of most filters is that this condition is entirely ignored". Now, it so happens that this is the very point in connection with filtration upon which we have always laid most stress, and if M.O.H. had been writing in praise of the Silicated Carbon Filters, he could not have selected a more prominent feature in them for commendation.

As regards sponge, sand, and charcoal filters, if any one will take the trouble to refer to the sixth report of the Rivers Pollution Commission, he will find that this combination is strongly condemned, as being peculiarly liable to become a nest of filth and animalcules. The commissioners even go so far as to say, "it cannot be too widely known that such filters are perfectly useless after the lapse of four months, and in twelvemonths they are positively deleterious".—We are, sir, yours truly,

THE SILICATED CARBON FILTER CO.

Church Road, Battersea, September 27th, 1876.

SIR,—For about thirty years I have used a filter made in the manner I will attempt to describe: it is self-acting, simple, never gets out of repair, and is, I believe, perfectly efficient, and requires very little attention to keep it in order. My filter is made out of a square block of porous stone, eighteen inches square, which is cut into the shape of half an egg, leaving, however, a square rim round the base, which projects sufficiently to support it in a wooden frame on which it rests. The "egg" is hollowed, so that it resembles the half of an egg-shell, the walls being about two inches thick. As it stands in the frame, the apex of the "egg" is of course downwards. The water is put into the hollow and percolates the stone-walls, and drops from the apex on to a receiver below. Into the water is thrown a little animal and vegetable charcoal, which requires to be changed from time to time, when of course the filter is cleaned, and this is all the care it needs. The thing is to get a suitable stone, but this an intelligent stonemason would provide. If I remember correctly, mine (complete) cost me about twenty or twenty-five shillings.—Your obedient servant,
J. HYDE HOUGHTON.

Dudley, September 26th, 1876.

N.B. If the stone be appropriate, a large quantity of water may be filtered in twenty-four hours.

M.B. ASKS for information, through the medium of our columns, of the salary of medical officers to penal establishments, and how to obtain the appointment, and to whom application should be made.

MEDICAL DEGREES.

SIR,—I beg to inform your correspondent B.A., M.D., who wrote upon Medical Titles in the JOURNAL for September 16th, that the University of Cambridge does not require graduation in Arts prior to graduation in Medicine. I beg to refer B.A., M.D. to the *Cambridge University Calendar*, and remain, yours truly,
September 19th, 1876.
CANTAB.

SIR,—I was very much pleased, on reading the remarks of B.A., M.D., in last week's JOURNAL, with regard to this controversy; but I believe the only other University (besides Dublin) which requires a degree in Arts prior to qualifying in Medicine is Oxford. If B.A., M.D. look at the Educational Number of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, he will find this to be the case. I beg to inform M.R.C.S. Eng. and M.D. (Brussels) that at the examination for the M.B. Univ. Dub., pathology is included in institutes of medicine. I was rather surprised to find that the licence of the College of Surgeons of Ireland can be taken out little by little. In my day, if a person failed to pass the examination, on presenting himself again he would be required to go up in all the subjects, no matter how high marks he may have got in any particular subject previously.

It is a great pity that M.D. (Brussels) had not come over to Ireland instead of going to the Continent; he might not have found it so very easy to be B.A., M.B., as he imagines.—Yours truly,
September 20th, 1876.
M.B., L.R.C.S.P.

SIR,—In your last issue, M.D. (Brussels), No. 2, in criticising Justitia's letter, evidently had not carefully read it. I do not happen to have the number of the MEDICAL JOURNAL which contains it at hand, but am quite sure that the University of Brussels was not specially mentioned; and in speaking of the residence required abroad, my impression is, that the words "two or three days" were not used, but in place of them "a few days", which quite agrees with the five days which M.D. (Brussels), No. 2, himself says on the requirement.

I do not remember seeing in Justitia's letter the words in inverted commas "delusions and shams"; and he certainly did not cavil at foreign graduates presuming to call themselves Doctors of Medicine, which would be their legal title abroad, but upon their attempting to take an equal footing with those British graduates who had expended considerable time, money, and work, in addition to the usual course of study of a medical man, in order to take the high position in this country of Doctor of Medicine by law, as distinguished from that of Doctor of Medicine by courtesy only, as is the case with foreign graduates.

M.D. (Brussels), No. 2, appears to be so proud of his foreign degree, that the wonder is that he thinks he could be benefited by the fact of registration in England.—I am, yours truly,
September 23rd, 1876.

TREATMENT OF TINEA TONSURANS.

B.A. WOULD feel obliged by the suggestion of efficient remedies for tinea tonsurans where it has attacked the hairs and hair-follicles on the head, and is too diffused for complete epilation. The popular remedies have been used for lengthened periods, and tonics of all kinds have been administered, but with little effect.

VINDEX.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements for insertion in the **BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL**, should be forwarded direct to the Publishing Office, 36, Great Queen Street, W.C., addressed to Mr. FOWKE, not later than *Thursday*, twelve o'clock.

CHLORIDE OF LEAD AS A DEODORISER AND DISINFECTANT.

SIR,—The letter of Chemist in the *JOURNAL* of Sept. 2nd may be supposed to carry weight with those who read your *JOURNAL*, but are not specially engaged in his department, especially when backed by your own approval; therefore, I doubt not that you will allow me to answer it as shortly as possible. As an old laboratory pupil of Professor Daniell, working with my old friend Professor Miller in experiments on electricity, in constant association with Wheatstone and Faraday, I learned to examine nature with care and self-mistrust, and to value accuracy, truth, and system, in all physical and chemical work. And, though the last thirty-five years of my life have been devoted to the practical labour of an absorbing profession, I have ever pursued the study of my early life, and made it, as far as I could, applicable to medical practice. I can assure you and your correspondent that all his objections to the use of lead have been carefully considered by me. They have been made the subjects of direct and careful experiments, and I have given the public the benefit of the results, but not till I had, during many years, satisfied myself that the conclusions arrived at were satisfactory and true, and submitted them to the examination of scientific chemists of modern work. I have no pecuniary advantage to seek, and am now beyond the time of life that reputation is a matter of desire.

Chemist asserts very authoritatively that the use of lead must be wholly condemned, without giving any experiment to prove that his condemnation is anything more than known opinion, based upon the fact that chloride of lead is a fixed indiffusible substance (which adjectives I take to be convertible terms); but he ignores the fact, that sulphide of hydrogen is neither fixed nor indiffusible, but a gas obedient to physical as well as chemical laws. The mountain would not go to Mahomet, but Mahomet went to the mountain, and so it is in the domain of physics: the diffusable gas can be made to go to the fixed indiffusible solution. I assert that it will do so. The experiment is easily tried; and if the rough experiments on a large scale fail to convince him, let Chemist (who, I presume, has a laboratory and proper apparatus) take a long glass cylinder, graduated on the upper end, place a plate of glass, and dip the lower end in a pneumatic trough with water, and fill the cylinder with a mixture in definite proportions of sulphide of hydrogen and air; let it stand till the gas-mixture is perfectly still; then add a saturated solution of lead-chloride to the water in the trough, and observe the rapid disappearance of the gaseous mixture, which will be shown by the sizing of the water in the cylinder; ascertain its measure, and he will get the quantity of the sulphide of hydrogen absorbed, and see whether it does not correspond to the quantity in the mixture. Care must be taken that the mixture of the gases should be in perfect equilibrium: there should be no more water in the trough than is absolutely necessary for the experiment. The water should be drawn off and replaced by lead-chloride solution. Let Chemist try the experiment with a solution of nitrate of lead, and he will find it fail; moreover, he would introduce lead in a form that would be dangerous, and lead to all the results he prophesies for lead-chloride. As to expense, nitrate of lead may be procured from Bais Brothers, Jewry Street, at sixpence a pound. Thirty grains are sufficient for any ordinary purpose. I dare say other wholesale chemists will supply it on the same terms. Surely the one hundred and fifty-sixth part of sixpence is not a sum so large as to be a consideration. Such an objection is futile. Chloride of lead may be more cheaply procured for ought I know; but the objection to it so produced is, that being very insoluble, it would take a great deal of trouble to obtain a definite or saturated solution in the absence of heat and distilled water; it would be wasted. Chemist omits one important condition of its preparation from galena, which is, that the hydrochloric acid must be boiling. This leads me to infer that he has never made the chloride in his own laboratory. I should advise him to do so. I fail to see the logical sequence of his argument, that because the lead-stamping mills poison the fish and human beings, and therefore lead-sulphide must do so, seeing that lead-sulphide has nothing to do with the matter. Lead-stamping can have no connection with lead in the form of chloride or sulphide, except it may be incidentally and in a very small degree, and so far would extenuate the evil.

The advantage of the use of lead-chloride, as I have prescribed it—viz., 56 grains of nitrate of lead in two pints of water, and 120 grains of chloride of soda in three gallons of water, poured together and allowed to settle—is, that you get a definite saturated solution, easily made in town or country, wherever wanted, containing no more lead than is necessary to decompose fetid gas, not poisonous, for it cannot pass the bowel without being converted into a sulphide. The lead-sulphide, if pure (which in my solution it would be), is perfectly insoluble, except in strong nitric and boiling hydrochloric acids, and reducible only at a heat of 600 deg. Fahr. It cannot be absorbed by animal or vegetable matter, and is, notwithstanding Chemist's contradiction, as inert as powdered charcoal. It is precipitated as soon as formed; and if it escaped into the rivers, it would perhaps be washed down by strong streams to the estuary, where it would lie as black mud, but with this advantage over the present mud-deposits, that instead of giving off fetid gas at low water, where the sun shines upon it, it would remain fixed as the sand and shingle.

Chemist shuts me up with a quotation from Dr. Parkes; but he will find that it is quite beside the question, as I have not touched upon the question of poison-germs. Dr. Parkes is a very high authority, and deserves every respect and consideration; but facts are more to be relied upon than opinions, and I have only to say that carbolic acid is a very disagreeable thing to smell, almost as much so as fetid gas. Its vapour in large quantities is very poisonous. I have met with several cases in practice, in which I have traced serious symptoms to its use, which have vanished when the carbolic acid was removed. I can vouch for an instance in which seventeen valuable horses were poisoned by its vapour; and more than one instance has occurred, not under my own observation, of its having destroyed whole packs of hounds. It is destructive to most vegetable and insect life, but we have no evidence that it can be relied on to arrest contagion.

My object at first was to eliminate fetid gas from the atmosphere of sick rooms and hospital-wards. There can be no objection to dipping a towel in the clear solution and hanging it up anywhere in a room. This is done by many medical practitioners throughout the kingdom, and I have never heard of a failure. Surely it would be more wise to try so simple an experiment, and I have only to ask this of your readers.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. H. GOOLDEN, M.D. Oxon., F.R.C.P.,
late Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital and the *Dreadnought*.
United University Club, September 8th, 1876.

NOTICES OF Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Appointments, intended for insertion in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, should arrive at the Office not later than 10 A.M. on Thursday.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

SIR,—It is frequently my lot, as a district visitor, to witness (as is the case with all those engaged in this useful work) the deplorable effects of intemperance in the homes of the working-classes. I strongly advocate total abstinence, but am told by many that they are "not strong enough to do without beer"; and in some instances I have seen how the moderate drinker has become in this way the immoderate one. I wish to know if any other drinks for a working man can be substituted for beer or cider? Secondly, what is the quantity a healthy working man ought not to exceed as his daily allowance? Thirdly, do alcoholic drinks promote or assist digestion? Fourthly, is it safe for a drinker of alcoholic stimulants to leave them off at once? I appeal for a professional reply to these questions, in order that I may feel that I am armed with satisfactory authority.—Yours, etc.,
September 18th, 1876. A DISTRICT VISITOR.

TREATMENT OF RESPIRATORY AFFECTIONS.

SIR,—I should esteem it a favour if any of your readers would kindly inform me in your next issue, where I could obtain information regarding the treatment of affections of the respiratory passages by inhalation of emanations from the pine-forests of Switzerland, etc.—Apologising for troubling you, I remain, yours truly,
September 1876. INQUISITOR.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Birmingham Daily Post; The Leeds Mercury; The Glasgow Herald; The Manchester Courier; The Hull News; The Hastings and St. Leonard's Independent; The Nottingham Daily Guardian; The Worcester Chronicle; The Islington Gazette; The Bolton Weekly Journal; The Brighton Examiner; The Hastings and St. Leonard's Observer; The Metropolitan; The Whitehall Review; The Yorkshire Post; The Bromsgrove, Droitwich, and Redditch Weekly Messenger; The Redditch Indicator; The Cambrian; The Bristol Daily Times; The Southport Daily News; The Jewish World; The Cork Constitution; The Broad Arrow; The Allahabad Pioneer; The Sussex Daily News; The Harrogate Herald; The Dumfries and Galloway Standard; The Glasgow News; The Buxton Advertiser; The Wexford Constitution; The Yarmouth Independent; The Islington Gazette; The Manchester Courier; etc.

* * We shall be greatly obliged if correspondents forwarding newspapers will kindly mark the passages to which it is desired to direct attention.

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, ETC., have been received from:—

Dr. C. J. B. Williams, London; Dr. J. E. Morgan, Manchester; Mr. G. W. Callender, London; Mr. R. H. Meade, Bradford; Mr. H. Burdett, Greenwich; Dr. Joseph Rogers, London; Dr. J. C. Hall, Sheffield; A. B.; Mr. E. Brown, Llanbister; Mr. Ceely, Aylesbury; Mr. Arthur T. H. Kerr, Preston; Mr. Rowland Coombs, Bedford; Dr. Shettle, Reading; Dr. Syson, Huntingdon; Dr. Uhler, Maryland, U.S.; Mr. Thurston, Ashford; Mr. Emmerson, Jarro; Dr. Johnston, Bolton; Mr. Hardwicke, Rotherham; Vindex; Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, London; The Registrar-General of England; Mr. Alfred W. Moore, London; Dr. G. H. Philipson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dr. Saundby, Birmingham; Dr. Norman Kerr, London; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Dr. Edis, London; Dr. Wilkinson, London; T. L., Sheffield; L.K.Q.C.P.I.; Mr. W. K. Treves, Margate; Mr. Lucas, Neemuch, India; Dr. Wilberforce Smith, London; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; Mr. G. Eastes, London; The Secretary of the Royal Microscopical Society; S. M., A. M. D.; Mr. W. H. A. Jacobson, London; Enquirer; Mr. Robert W. Ellis, Bristol; Our Edinburgh Correspondent; M.D.; Mr. W. Douglas Hemming, London; Dr. J. Ashburton Thompson, London; Mr. J. J. Gorham, Malton; Dr. Goodchild, Warwick; An Old Member; M.B.; Mr. W. W. Reeves, London; Dr. C. Chadwick, Tunbridge Wells; Dr. Davison, London; Warning; Our Paris Correspondent; Junius; Mr. Teevan, London; Mr. O. Sehallert, London; Our Dublin Correspondent; An Associate; Dr. J. T. Arlidge, Newcastle-under-Lyme; Mr. W. Hay, Hull; The Secretary of the Obstetrical Society; Dr. Rabagliati, Bradford; Dr. Andrew Clark, London; Mr. George Field, London; Mr. G. E. C. Jackson, London; Dr. F. P. Atkinson, Kingston-on-Thames; Dr. Roderick Maclaren, Carlisle; Mr. N. A. Scott, Gloucester; Mr. Hyde Houghton, Dudley; Dr. Charles Aldridge, Plympton; Mr. Townsend, Cambridge; Dr. Bentley, King's College; Mr. Nettleship, London; Mr. Charles Mackern, London; Dr. George Duncan, Lochalsh; Dr. Clouston, Edinburgh; Dr. Wiltshire, London; The Silicated Carbon Filter Co.; Dr. Egan, Dublin; B.A.; Dr. E. J. Wilson, Cheltenham; Mr. H. M. Morgan, Lichfield; Dr. F. M. Pierce, Manchester; Mr. W. J. Brown, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dr. Walters, Reigate; Conservative Voter and Army Medical Sufferer; Mr. Francis Bateman, Whitechurch; Mr. Daniel Gibson, Hull; Inquisitor, Manchester; M.B., Loughborough; Mr. Thos. Canon, Mullingar; Dr. Braidwood, Birkenhead; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

On Tracheotomy. By W. Pugin Thornton. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1876.
The Harveian Oration. By the late Edmund A. Parkes, M.D., F.R.S. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1876.
Operative Surgery. By Christopher Heath, F.R.C.S. Part iii. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1876.
Sanitary Work in the Smaller Towns and in Villages. By Charles Slagg. London: Crosby, Lockwood, and Co. 1876.